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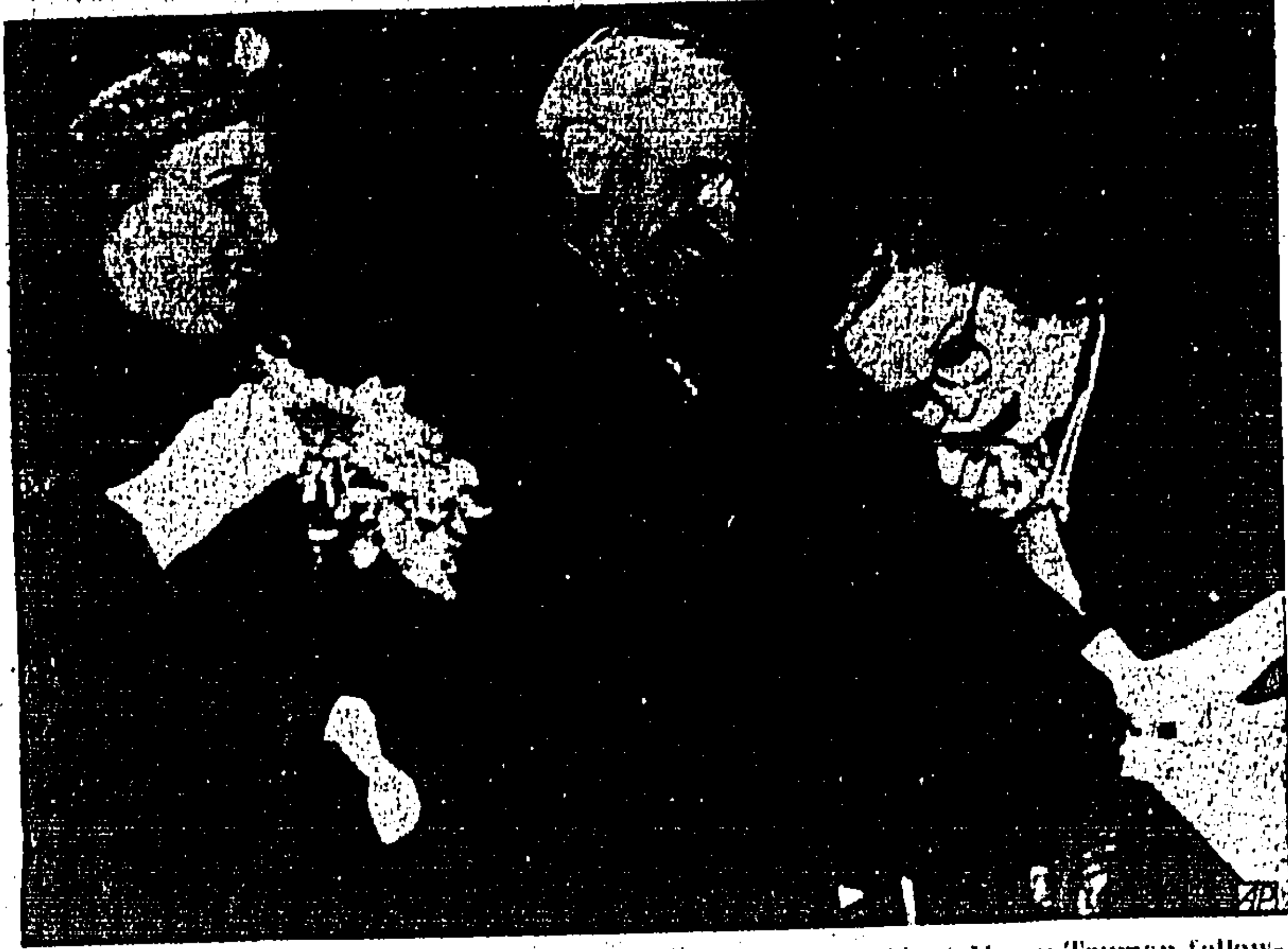
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Tallulah's Hand Kiss



Actress Tallulah Bankhead kisses the hand of President Harry Truman following his address before a crowd of more than 22,000 in New York's Madison Square Garden. Mrs. Truman smiles on approvingly. — AP Picture.

CHINA SEA SHIP IN DISTRESS

Manila, Nov. 19.—The Globe Wireless last night intercepted an SOS from the master of the ss Minnesotan, which is in danger of foundering in the China Sea between Indo-China and the Philippines.

The SOS was followed by another message stating that the Caltex tanker Bulkhead was standing close by.

The first message said: "Have to approximate position—10.3—North 110.47 East. Cargo full load of rice for Army Okinawa. Possible plates sprung aft. As have severe leak danger of foundering exists. Please alert all vessels in the vicinity."

The second message said: "Water gaining slowly, flooding rice cargo and strong pressure against aft." It added that the tanker was close by.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

The Cold War Goes On

THIRD party endeavours to find an acceptable basis on which can be founded discussions to bring the Berlin dispute to an end continue their tortuous and tedious way. The proposals which appeared over the joint names of Dr. E. D. More and Mr. Trygve Lie have met with a courteous but firm rejection by the Powers who reiterate that their fundamental requirement for any new negotiations is the lifting by Russia of the Berlin blockade. And they can hardly be expected to do otherwise. The blockade is a violation of the Four-Power agreement under which the German capital is supposed to be internationally controlled, and no amount of special pleading on the part of the Soviets can gainsay it. For the Western Powers to agree to discuss Berlin as the larger subject of the future of Germany while the blockade exists would be to admit the paramountcy of Russian control. Russia, on her part, appears to be more concerned with demonstrating to the world her strategic power in relation to Berlin than with trying to adapt herself to a solution to the present impasse. The stalemate, on an issue which is partly created by prestige interests and partly by varying interpretation of principles, seemingly defies conciliation. To Berliners it means a dislocation of their already abnormal daily life, with further restriction of movement and an even harder struggle to obtain the bare necessities of food, fuel and clothing. But to the world the Berlin dispute is a manifestation

of the cold war to which the Western Powers and their wartime ally, Russia, have committed themselves. Neither side, now, is prepared to give the slightest sign of a less implacable policy and it is with growing uneasiness that the universe watches the insidious conflict. The Berlin dispute has already achieved one effect: it has accelerated the splitting of Germany into two irreconcilable parts, thereby prejudicing, if not wholly destroying, all chances of a peace treaty that could make the country a useful economic European unit. The industrial recovery of Western Germany to a state where it can be economically self-supporting is now the prime interest of the governing powers—and not without reason. Germany is a serious economic liability to the Western nations. Occupation and rehabilitation costs are enormous and they are having to be borne by the democracies who fought a winning, not a losing war. For the Western Powers to suspend their German recovery programme until what time Russia agrees to see reason and comes to a friendly and binding agreement on control in Berlin would postpone the recovery of Western Germany and the rest of Europe for several years, which, of course, is precisely what the Soviets desire. An economically revitalised Western Germany and a strong, unified Western Europe remain the best guarantee against the further encroachment of Sovietism, and in the long run the most effective way of bringing the Kremlin to its senses.

Central China Crisis Temporarily Eased

Shanghai, Nov. 19.—The immediate crisis in Central China appeared to have temporarily eased today as all evidence pointed to the failure of the Red offensive to either cut off or capture the government stronghold of Hsuehchow in North Kiangsu.

The Government officially claimed that the "battle for Hsuehchow is concluded" and the Chinese Red Radio this morning made weak claims of successes.

The Red radio, in a broadcast entitled "Hsuehchow front," claimed the capture of only 3,000 Nationalist troops in the battle of Hsuehchow, 50 miles east of Hsuehchow, where earlier even government sources admitted that 40,000 men under General Huang Po-tao were surrounded. Two days ago, the Government Army was known to be battling eastward in an attempt to relieve Huang. The Government claimed major successes in that sector and the tension in Nanking and Shanghai is expected to be lifted considerably with the Red failure to get a strong foothold in North Kiangsu.

Developments in North China are expected to get back into the hand-

lines with Nationalist Gen. Fu Tso-yi, who has headquarters in Peiping, and Red Gen. Lin Piao in featured roles.

Gen. Fu, as China's ablest field general with the best drilled troops of the highest morale in all Chinese armies, is outnumbered in actual manpower and faces keeping both troops and the populace supplied throughout the winter in spite of the steadily dwindling farm and industrial production.

Gen. Fu and Lin Piao are expected to come to grips first in the general area between Peiping and Tientsin; with the Reds, who have been known to be infiltrating across the Great Wall both east and west of Peiping, seeking to drive southward through Eastern Hopei to join with the strong Red forces holed up in Shantung ever since the fall of the capital of Shantung, Tsinan.

Gen. Fu has been seeking to trade hundreds of thousands of tons of coal piled up in the Kailuan mines, the output of which could not be shipped out, but so far it was not believed to have met with much success.

Gen. Fu's troops for many weeks have been probing the Red strength in the area of Peiping, southwest of Peiping but so far no major battle is developing.

HEAVY RED LOSSES

Pro-Government reports today claimed that the Communist casualties were mounting to more than 200,000 killed, wounded and captured, and the Government plans the dropping of leaflets among surrounded Reds in various pockets around Hsuehchow asking them to immediately surrender.

The reports said that the defeated Communists, fleeing from the east and west flanks of Hsuehchow in several directions towards Shantung and Honan, were still being pursued by fast-moving Government mechanised units.

South of Hsuehchow, the Government troops claimed that the Reds are being squeezed to a short section of the railway between Pengpu and Hsuehchow, with the main forces concentrated at Suhsien, 35 miles south of Hsuehchow. They claimed that Government columns from Hsuehchow and Pengpu are expected to join forces at any moment.

A Central News correspondent in Hsuehchow quoted a Government Headquarters spokesman as declaring that both the Nationalists and Communists massed 600,000 troops on the Hsuehchow front. He said that as a result of the 14-day battle, the Reds lost 200,000 men while the Nationalist casualties were only 40,000.

(Continued on Page 5)

EMERGENCY FOOD FOR CHINA

ECA Discloses Plans

Washington, November, 18.—The Economic Co-operation Administration today announced a four-point emergency programme for China. The programme, announced by Administrator Paul G. Hoffman and explained by Harlan Cleveland, chief of the China Division, will supply seven cities with rice, wheat and flour through the end of this year.

Mr. Cleveland said the programme is expected to be well under way by the middle of December. The four points were:

1. Increasing the rate of shipments to China between now and the end of the year.
2. Securing a diversion or loan of Army shipments of two cargoes of wheat of 9,000 tons each and a loan of 10,000 tons of rice from Hong-kong for Shanghai.
3. Revising arrangements by which the ECA will use as soon as available American rice and flour, which was not to have been used before January.
4. Additional amount of funds not yet decided will be diverted from other parts of the ECA programme for food.

TO FEED 11,000,000

Although the cost of emergency diversions could not be estimated accurately, Mr. Cleveland said he thought it would mean a diversion of \$10,000,000 from some other part of the China aid programme to use food and agricultural section, which was earlier set at \$70,000,000. This would mean a total of \$80,000,000 in the four-point programme adopted today. The programme adopted today will feed an estimated 11,000,000 persons with 15 pounds of rice or wheat and flour per person per month. Wheat and flour cities are Tientsin, Peiping and Tsinan. Rice cities are Shanghai, Nanking, Canton and Hankow.

Mr. Hoffman announced that emergency steps are being taken to "avert food shortages in Chinese urban areas."

He said that the action followed urgent recommendations by Mr. Roger Lapham, Chief of the China Mission, and by the Chinese government, which emphasised the distress among urban populations.

Mr. Cleveland, in explaining the complications of the ECA diversions, said that if Nationalist-held cities would be "subject to review." He explained that the emergency programme in the United States between now and the year's end the United States share of ECA allotments which would have been shipped in January, but which are being shipped now to replace the amounts the Chinese government is unable to supply as a share of the programme.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

Cricket: Malaya Follow On

The Malaya Combined Services lost their last three wickets by 11.30 a.m. today with an addition of only eight runs to their overnight score, bringing the total to 87. Gambrell concluded with an analysis of 5 wickets for 23 runs. They then followed on and had pressed Hongkong Combined Services' first innings total of 105 with six wickets still in hand.

The scores

HONGKONG	1st Innings	105
MALAYA	1st Innings	87
Major Haig, b. Gambrell		2
Major Legg, c. & b. Haig		2
Capt. Robinson, c. Dawes, b. Haig		2
Capt. Hyatt, not out		17
Mr. Lee, not out		2
Extras		2
Total (for 6 wickets)		114
Bowling: Gambrell 2 for 22, Haig 4 for 24.		

2 Killed In Train Smash

Woolwich, Nov. 18.—Two persons were killed and five persons were injured when a train from Charing Cross to Dartford crashed into the guard's van of a stationary train at Woolwich Arsenal station this afternoon.

Firemen extricated the bodies of the two dead—the driver of the train and a woman passenger, trapped under a pile of wreckage which was flung on to the platform and blocked all lines.

The guard of the stationary train had left from his compartment to help unload a motor cycle. His van was completely wrecked.

The injured were discharged from hospital after treatment.—Reuter.

US Marines Will Fight Communists If Attacked

Washington, Nov. 18.—Official quarters said today that the American Marines at Tientsin will fight the Chinese Communists only if the Reds attack them or threaten United States civilians.

This was disclosed as the Navy ordered an additional 1,250 Marines to the Communist-surrounded port city to assist in the evacuation of an estimated 4,000 civilians in the threatened areas. They have been warned to get out while the escape route remains open.

The officials emphasised the Marine reinforcements were ordered only to safeguard the evacuees. There is no question of fighting, was said, unless the Marines are attacked or the civilians are threatened.

This policy was understood to be in keeping with recommendations on the Chinese situation recently worked out by the National Security Council for President Truman.

TO CONTINUE TRAINING

The United States Marine and naval forces are expected to continue training Chinese Nationalist seamen at Tientsin as long as possible after the evacuation is completed.

The Defence Secretary, Mr. James Forrestal, said yesterday the question of withdrawing the force at Tientsin, and whether they would fight, was up to the State Department. The State Department spokesman said the answers "depend on circumstances."

The 1,250 Marines will reinforce the 3,000 now on duty at Tientsin under Vice-Adm. Oscar C. Badger, Commander of the United States Naval Forces, Western Pacific. The surface fleet there normally includes three cruisers, 12 destroyers, two transports and supporting aircraft.

The carriers Tarawa and Princeton, two cruisers and 12 destroyers recently arrived at the port city.

The Navy said the Marine reinforcements are scheduled to leave Guam next Tuesday aboard the transport, Dayfield, which will be used to evacuate Americans upon its arrival at Tientsin. It has a normal capacity of 1,500 persons.—United Press.

Man Of Many Names Passed Three Worthless Cheques

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN LONDON BRIBERY PROBE

London, Nov. 18.—Sidney Stanley, man of many names, took fruit, flowers and books to Mr. John Belcher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, in hospital, the Tribunal probing alleged corruption in Government circles was told today by Harry Sherman, governing director of Britain's third largest football pools firm.

Stanley had promised to secure for him increased paper allocation, Sherman said.

Questioned by the Attorney General, Sir Hartley Shawcross, Sherman said he had also heard Stanley (also said to be known as Solomon Wulkan and three other names) telephone Mrs. Belcher at her home.

Sir Hartley: "Do you remember what he called her?"
Sherman: "He called her by her first name—Lulu."

Sherman told the Tribunal that he had considered his paper allocation unfair. Stanley had promised him he would see Mr. Belcher about it and gave him an emphatic assurance that the paper position would be put right.

Stanley had mentioned the names of influential people, like Mr. George Gibson, director of the Bank of England, Mr. Charles Key, Minister of Works, but he could not recall Stanley mentioning the name of Mr. William Glenville Hall, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Sherman said he thought it "extraordinary and strange" that Stanley knew so many people in high places.

NON-COMMITTAL

Later, Stanley had invited Sherman to his flat where he met Mr. Belcher and discussed the paper allocation. Mr. Belcher was non-committal and not particularly pleasant to him, Sherman said.

Sir Hartley: "Did Mr. Belcher hold out any hope for you in regard to your paper allocation?"—"No."
"Did he say there was nothing he could do in the matter?"—"Yes."

Questioned by the Attorney General, Sherman said he had lent Stanley £5,000 and one of the reasons for the loan was that Stanley apparently had influence with Mr. Belcher and might have done something against his firm.

Questioned about financial transactions with Stanley, Sherman said he had lent Stanley £2,000 by cheque on security of a post dated cheque for £27,000 from a firm called Lass and Company, which Stanley gave him together with a personal cheque for £12,000.

It was about this time that Stanley told him that he had made arrangements for him to see Mr. Belcher again about the paper allocation and later saw Mr. Belcher in the House of Commons.

STANLEY'S ASSURANCE

Mr. Belcher had then arranged a meeting for the following day at which the Paper Controller, Mr. Gray, would be present to discuss the paper allocation.

Stanley assured him that he had told Mr. Belcher about the case and there was no doubt that the paper position would be righted. Mr. Sherman then said he lent Stanley the £5,000 as a loan because he thought Stanley had influence with Mr. Belcher. Sherman said he did not secure a promissory note from Stanley nor did he give Stanley a receipt for the £30,000 in cheques. Sherman said Stanley kept putting off about repaying the loan.

Sherman told the Tribunal that when he presented the Lass and Company cheque for £27,000, it was returned and he was told that it was a forgery and had been stolen. When he presented the other two cheques from Stanley, he was told they were worthless.

Sherman said he met Mr. Belcher and Mr. Williams at the luxury Savoy Hotel in London and told Mr. Belcher that Stanley had said he was giving Mr. Belcher £200 each week and occasionally gave Mrs. Belcher £100.

Stanley also alleged that of the £5,000 loaned by Sherman, he had given half to Mr. Belcher and half to Sir Frank Soskice, the Solicitor General, witness said.

INDIGNANT DENIAL

Sir Hartley Shawcross: "What did Mr. Belcher say about this?"
Mr. Sherman: "He indignantly denied it and ridiculed the whole thing." Sherman said Mr. Belcher then telephoned his secretary and said something to the effect that he was "dealing with explosives."

Asked by Sir Hartley Shawcross why he did not go to the police when the cheques Stanley gave him were dishonoured, witness said he wanted to avoid unsavoury publicity.

The Attorney General pressed witness to say why he had gone several times to tell Mr. Belcher about Stanley's dishonoured cheques. What business was it of Mr. Belcher and what did Sherman expect him to do?

Witness said he thought Mr. Belcher, in view of his dealings with Stanley, ought to know of the gravity of the position. He agreed that it should have been his duty to report to the police the grave allegations against members of the Government of corruption, felony, forgery and theft.

Sherman said that during a meeting with Mr. Belcher and the paper Controller, Mr. Gray, at the Board of Trade, he told them that he had been "forced" to use more paper than he was properly entitled to, and Mr. Gray said: "You will not get any more paper."

SURPRISED

Mr. Belcher also said: "If you have used more paper, then we shall have to investigate the matter." Sherman said he was surprised at their attitude as Stanley had told him that Mr. Belcher knew he had been using more paper than his allocation.

After the interview, Board of Trade inspectors visited his flat at Cardiff and investigated the paper position.

Sherman said that David Williams had told him he had heard that Mr. Belcher had returned from a race-course one day with several hundred sterling "winnings" and then to have declared he had lost.

Mr. David Williams, secretary to the Empire Parliamentary Association, had heard that Mr. Belcher threw "several packages of £100" on the table, intimating that they were winnings.

Sherman said that shortly afterwards, there was a telephone conversation and someone asked Mr. Belcher how he fared at the races, and, according to the story, he said he lost £18.

Sherman said he met Mr. Belcher and Mr. Williams at the luxury Savoy Hotel in London and told Mr. Belcher that Stanley had said he was giving Mr. Belcher £200 each week and occasionally gave Mrs. Belcher £100.

Stanley also alleged that of the £5,000 loaned by Sherman, he had given half to Mr. Belcher and half to Sir Frank Soskice, the Solicitor General, witness said.

TROOPS MOVE UP AGAINST BARRICADED STRIKERS

Dunkirk, Nov. 18.—A regiment of 800 North African troops moved in here tonight to reinforce about 400 police and Republican security guards taking up strategic positions facing about 1,000 dockers who were strengthening a barricade within the steel gates of a harbour compound.

The compound was erected by the Germans to protect the waterfront approach during the occupation of France.

Passenger ferry services from Newhaven, England, were switched to Calais.

The CGT local headquarters announced that if troops tried to dislodge the dockers, they would call a general strike throughout the region. The situation at Dunkirk was described as "serious".—Reuter.

(Continued on Page 5)

HENRY HEATH HATS WITH WIDER BRIMS

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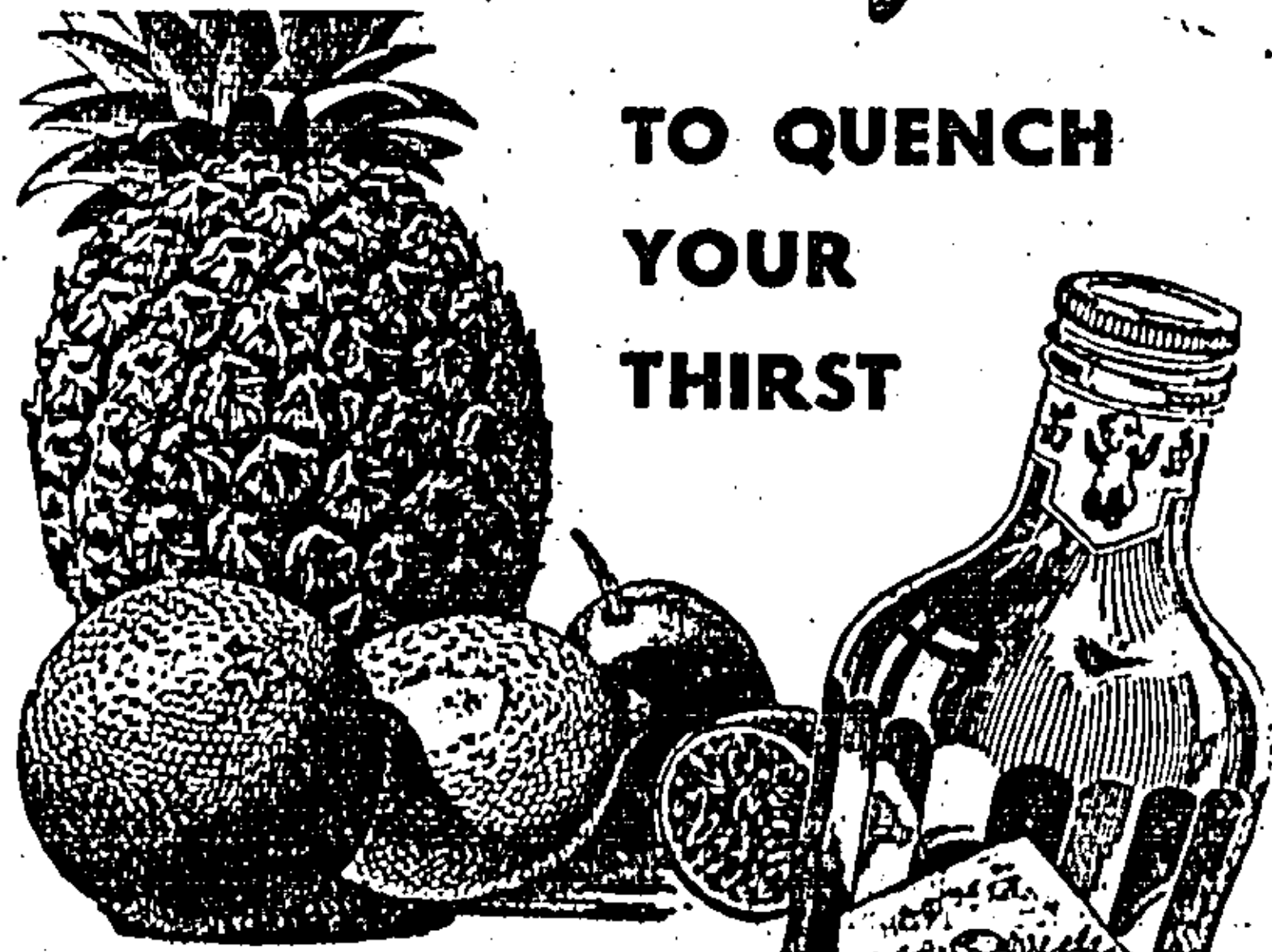
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MAKES
A WHOLE
GALLON

WOMANSENSE

Simple Perfection



By PRUNELLA WOOD

PEOPLE tell us that the so-called basic black dress is a thing of the past, but this department can't figure that one out. Maybe they mean that just any old sheath of black upon which to hang a hat and some indifferent costume jewellery is a dead pigeon in fashions, but for us, it always was.

But take a really beautiful black frock, and wear it as assiduously as if it were one's shadow... that's basic, all right, and that's what every woman wants. For such a costume, the hat and the jewellery are accents, not focus camouflage to lighten a dreary necessity. We show you Harriette Harn's tucked black crepe, here... a model with beautiful new peg-top effect skirt, and smooth bodice detailed with a bosom swathe of fine pin tucks.

—In & Diane

AROUND THE TOWN

—with Mercia Hillaly

NEXT week a modest, silver-haired gentleman takes the platform as guest speaker at the Rotary luncheon.

Mena Silas will be better known to Rotarians who were in Shanghai during the first World War, for in 1916, collaborating with Mr. Graham Barrow, they produced "Blighty," a variety show which was a tremendous hit, and followed this up a year later with another great success, "Hello, Shanghai."

The author of something like 1,200 musical compositions, all neatly written out on score sheets by himself, Mr. Silas is also a versatile pianist. But the most remarkable thing about this is that he taught himself every note, every bit he knows about music.

"I used to play popular tunes on the piano with one finger when I was about eleven," he said. "Then I worked out a sensible base for my one-finger tunes. I used to persevere this way with every tune I heard."

A few years later found him a very popular young man, much sought after at parties, principally as a good entertainer. He then went

to Canada, where his talents were so well appreciated that, despite his protests, he was once appointed to play with a group of musicians hired from French Canada to play the popular music of the day. Mr. Silas protested he was no professional player, just an amateur, but they wouldn't listen to him—so he played.

"It goes to show what one can do if one sets his mind to it," he said. That is one reason, he admitted, for his book, "Think And Grow Rich."

He also stayed several years in Bombay where he was appointed to take charge of the European All-India programmes. In Bombay, another two musical hits were dependent on his music—"Isle of Dreams" and "Queen of Hearts."

He can play any tune you hum, is ready to write the music for any words or song, and hopes in the near future to put on a musical revue in Hongkong. In this he has the enthusiastic support of one of our prominent local writers. He is also confident he will find the talent for his shows, and is already beginning to scout around.

On December 2 Mr. Silas has been asked to give a broadcast, and will render several of his own compositions.

IRISH TWEEDS

VISIT—**BOND STREET W.I.**

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Artificial Respiration Worked on Dogs

Tilden, Ill.—Artificial respiration works on dogs, too. A pup pushed aside a wall cover and fell in. Henry Hahn rescued the dog with a rope. After a few minutes of artificial respiration, the dog went on its way.

RED RYDER



THE STORY BEHIND TABASCO

By ELIZABETH TOOMEY

NEW YORK—The story behind the making of one of the favorite pungent, peppery food flavourings today is almost as interesting as the tasty dishes it creates. The bottle of tabasco sauce on the pantry shelf is made from the original recipe created by an impoverished New Orleans family during the 1800's. They devised the sauce from pepper plants brought from the State of Tabasco in Mexico.

The cured mash of the peppers still is allowed to age for at least three years in oak casks and then is mixed with vinegar. The painstaking process is done at Avery Island, La., and the sauce is bottled only as the demand warrants.

A quarter of a teaspoon of tabasco added to each pound of ground meat, along with regular seasonings, is an intriguing flavour to hamburger, meat loaf, meat patties or hash. Or the sauce can be used to vary the flavour of vegetables. Here's an idea for giving a Creole flavour to a tin of ordinary beans:

Lima Beans Tabasco

- 1 No. 2 tin lima beans
- 1 chopped onion
- 1 chopped green pepper
- ¼ teaspoon tabasco

Saute the chopped onion and chopped pepper, add the lima beans and season with tabasco. Heat to serving temperature.

Now that pork begins to gain favour again as a cool weather meat dish, try making this casserole dish with a dash of the peppery sauce to perk up the family's appetite:

Pork Chops Casserole

- 4 pork chops
- 4 medium sized potatoes
- 2 onions
- 1½ cups tomatoes
- ¼ teaspoon tabasco

Slice raw potatoes and onions thin and place alternate layers in greased casserole. Season with salt and pepper. Place pork chops on top of potatoes. Add tabasco seasoning to tomatoes and pour over chops. Bake about one hour in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) or until tender.

The sauce has won a natural place as added seasoning in seafood cocktail sauce, salad dressings, gravies and stews, but here's another flavour treat to turn healthful eggs into a wonderful dish for lunch or Sunday night supper:

Tabasco Eggs Francaise

- 3 tbsps. butter or margarine
- 3 tbsps. flour
- ¼ tsp. salt
- 1½ cups milk
- 1 cup grated cheese
- ¼ tsp. tabasco
- 6 slices buttered toast
- 6 eggs, poached
- 1 tsp. finely chopped parsley
- Paprika

Melt butter or margarine and stir in flour and salt. Gradually add milk to make a smooth sauce. Add onion and cook, stirring constantly until sauce is thickened. Add one-half of the cheese and stir until melted. Add tabasco. Cut toast in rounds, place in shallow baking dish or individual casseroles. Poach eggs until soft and place on toast rounds. Cover with the cheese sauce, sprinkle with remaining cheese and paprika. Place under broiler until cheese melts. Sprinkle with parsley. The recipe makes six servings.

Safety Council Lists Household Don'ts

Chicago—Housewives wanting to survive the annual autumn house-clearing are urged by the National Safety Council to observe the following "don'ts."

Don't allow rolled rugs to block doorways.

Don't permit stray nails and tacks to lie around the floor.

Don't pile your arms so full of things that you can't see where you are going.

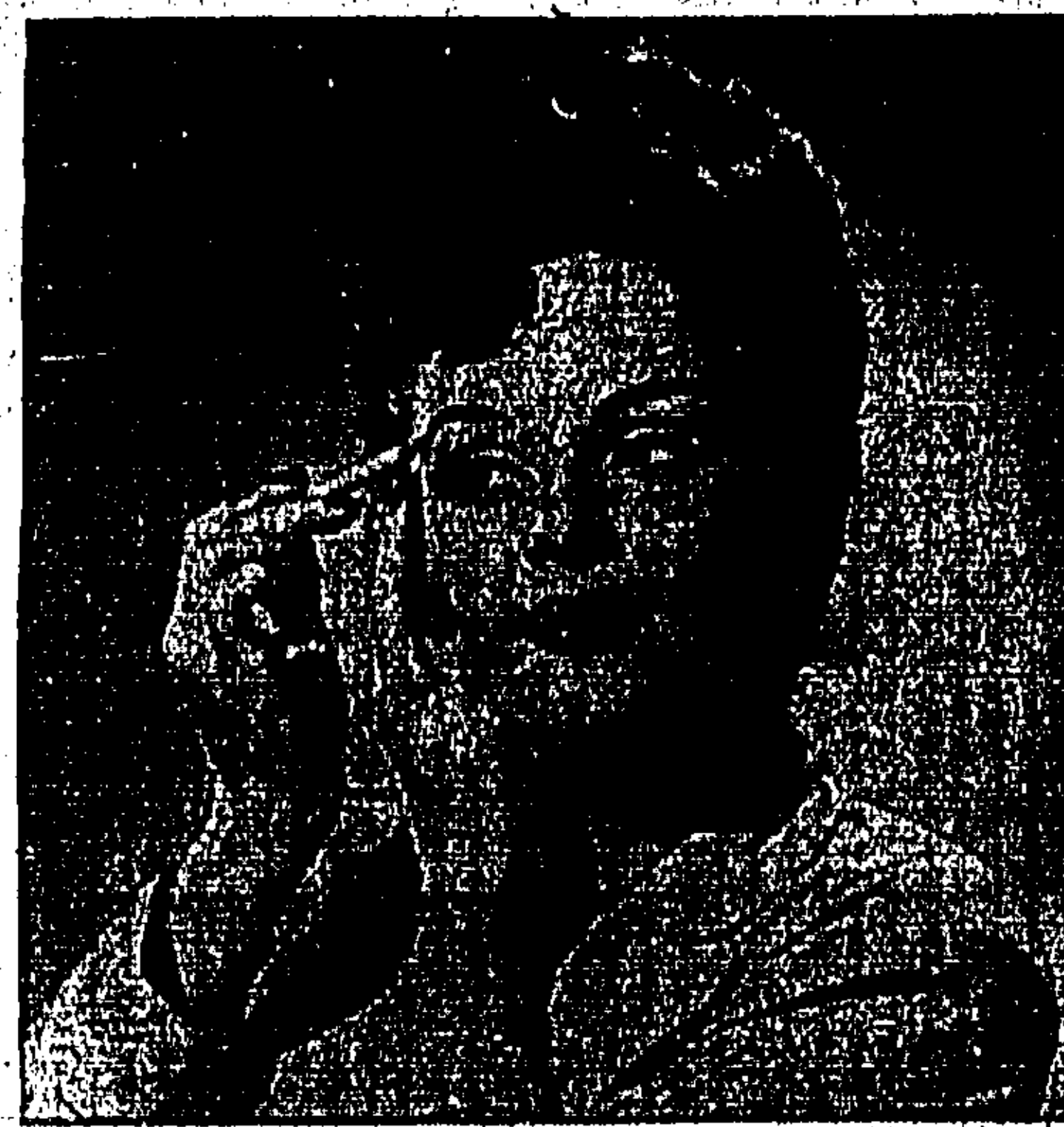
Don't stand on a rocker or unsteady chair to take down curtains and drapes.

Don't allow greasy rags or debris of any kind to accumulate. They are fire hazards.

Don't use inflammable cleaning fluids near open fires.

The council said that one-third of all accidents in Chicago during the first six months of 1948 occurred in homes.

How to Groom Your Eyebrows



When using an eyebrow pencil be sure to follow the natural line of the brow.

By HELEN FOLLETT

MANY women who destroyed their eyebrows, during the two-year mania, used a black crayon to provide such substitutes as they thought fitting, are now coaxing the poor little fuzzers to thicken and grow. We lived through a great many generations before the emaciated eyebrow was fashionable and, as it was beauty foe, it was bound to do a fade away. It flourished for thirty years, and that is a long time for a pulchritude frenzy to hang on.

Usually women are more aware of the lure of eyelashes than that of the brows. Yet it is the latter that give expression to the eyes and character to the face. There have been times before when a standardised eyebrow was a practised art. The Grecian ideal was straight and narrow. Later periods show the extremely arched brow and then the moderately arched pattern.

Nowadays we have no fixed outline; it is every girl for herself according to her fancy. The results are not always glamorous. Beauticians who excel in make-up claim that the pattern should conform to the particular type of face, which sounds sensible enough. To design straight lines over eyes that are exceptionally round is to throw the composition of the face out of harmony. If the eyes are straight and narrow, it is silly to crayon the ends of the eyebrows to an upward slant.

In grooming the eyebrows the ambition should be not to change the natural pattern too much, but to keep it smooth, to have the borders clear cut. It requires skill to pluck eyebrows artistically. Girls who have gone in for plucking in a way have been known to display mismatched eyebrows, one carrying a different line than the other.

When making your toilet if you will take a tiny brush and push all the hairs straight up, then from above press them lightly down, you may be surprised at the neat, becoming effect.

BOYS AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Punch's Friend Jack Frost

—If You Got Too Close to Him, You'd Freeze—

By MAX TRELL



Mr. Punch called Jack Frost.

THE playroom was dark, Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-about names, were almost asleep in their corner when they heard their friend Mr. Punch get up and go to the open window. The next moment, they heard him calling softly: "Jack! Are you there?"

Now it was strange enough for Mr. Punch to be getting up in the middle of the night and going to the window but it was even stranger for him to be talking to someone outside.

Knarf and Hanid sprang to their feet and hurried to the window. Mr. Punch heard them; because at that moment he turned around and said warningly: "Be careful! Don't come too close! It's very cold!"

Sure enough Knarf and Hanid felt a cold puff of air coming into the room through the open window.

"Who's outside?" Hanid asked Mr. Punch.

"My friend Jack," said Mr. Punch.

"Jack who?" asked Knarf.

"Not too close," said Mr. Punch.

"Don't come too close or you'll freeze the end of your nose." Then Mr. Punch turned to the window again.

Knarf and Hanid wanted to know who you were and I just told them. Don't worry, they won't come to the window. Is there anything in particular you want?"

Knarf and Hanid saw Mr. Punch listening for a moment or two. Then he said to Jack outside the window: "Yes, I have a paper bag. I'll drop it down to you. Just wait where you are."

"Just hand it to me," said Mr. Punch. "Don't come too close. There—thank you!" He took the paper bag and dropped it outside the window.

"I wonder what Jack Frost wants with a paper bag," Knarf whispered to Hanid.

"I wish Mr. Punch would let us come closer and see Jack Frost," said Hanid. "No one has ever seen him."

"I hope that bag is big enough," Mr. Punch called down. "It's very good. You can leave it on the hedge just under the window when you're through with it," he added. Then he shut the window, and the playroom instantly became warm again.

"What did Jack Frost want with that paper bag?" Knarf asked Mr. Punch.

It seemed like a very good story and Mr. Punch smiled, to himself as he stretched himself out comfortably in his chair and went to sleep. But Hanid kept wishing she had really seen him take the bag and fill it with snow.

Mr. Punch liked to make-believe that he knew and spoke to people like Jack Frost when there wasn't any such person at all.

But one thing I must tell you: the paper bag was lying on the hedge the next morning, just under the window. And inside it was just the faintest trace of snow dust.

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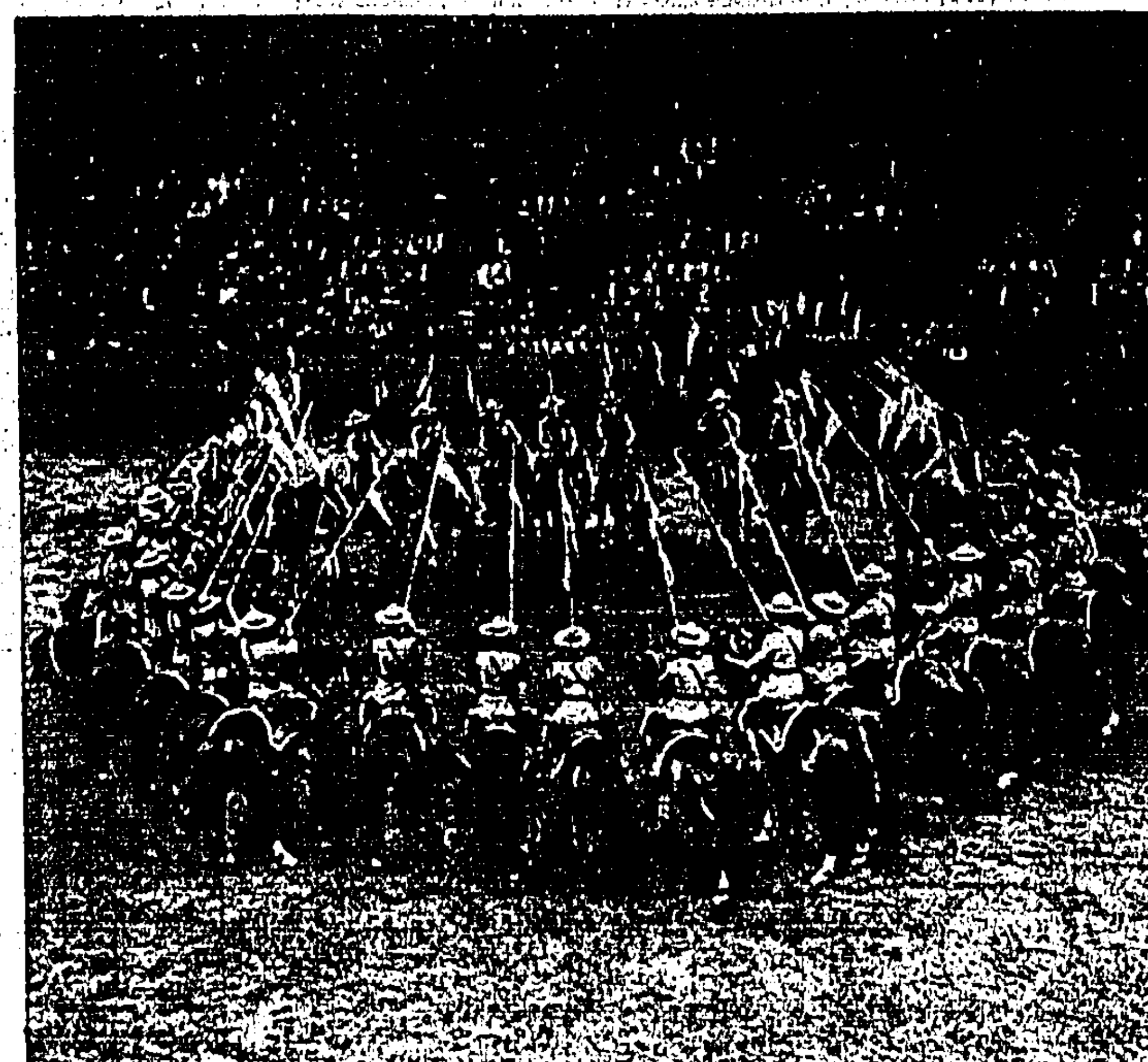
WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



KING REVIEWS TERRITORIALS—King George VI, standing in a British type jeep, reviews a much decorated contingent of the Territorial Army. Seated in the rear is Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, making his last public appearance as Chief of the Imperial General Staff before taking over as Commander-in-Chief of the Western Union Defence Command.



STILL TOPS—Shapely Rosemary La Planche is vacationing with her husband as Mrs. Harry Kaplan in Las Vegas, Nevada. She was "Miss America" in 1941.



CANADA'S FINEST—Members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police form a circle as part of their exhibition routine at the 65th National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden, New York. The Mounties manoeuvre with precision that borders on the phenomenal.



FRENCH BARRICADE—Miners of St Etienne, France, intent on controlling the few remaining pits still in their hands, have thrown up makeshift barriers like this one.



RICE DELIVERIES—Lt-Col. Hubert G. Schenck of the U.S. occupation forces in Japan records the latest percentage of the rice delivery quota on a symbolic bridge in Tokyo. The figure representing a Japanese farmer will record crop collection by its progress across the bridge.



FOOT SOLDIERS' NEW FRIEND—Every infantryman can carry his own artillery these days. Allen Papik, left, and Francis Marshman are checking production drawings in an Akron, Ohio, factory on a new 75-mm. rifle which, like the 57-mm. model, is a recoilless weapon. Engineers and designers have been working several months perfecting mass production plans for these weapons, which are adaptable for all sorts of terrain.

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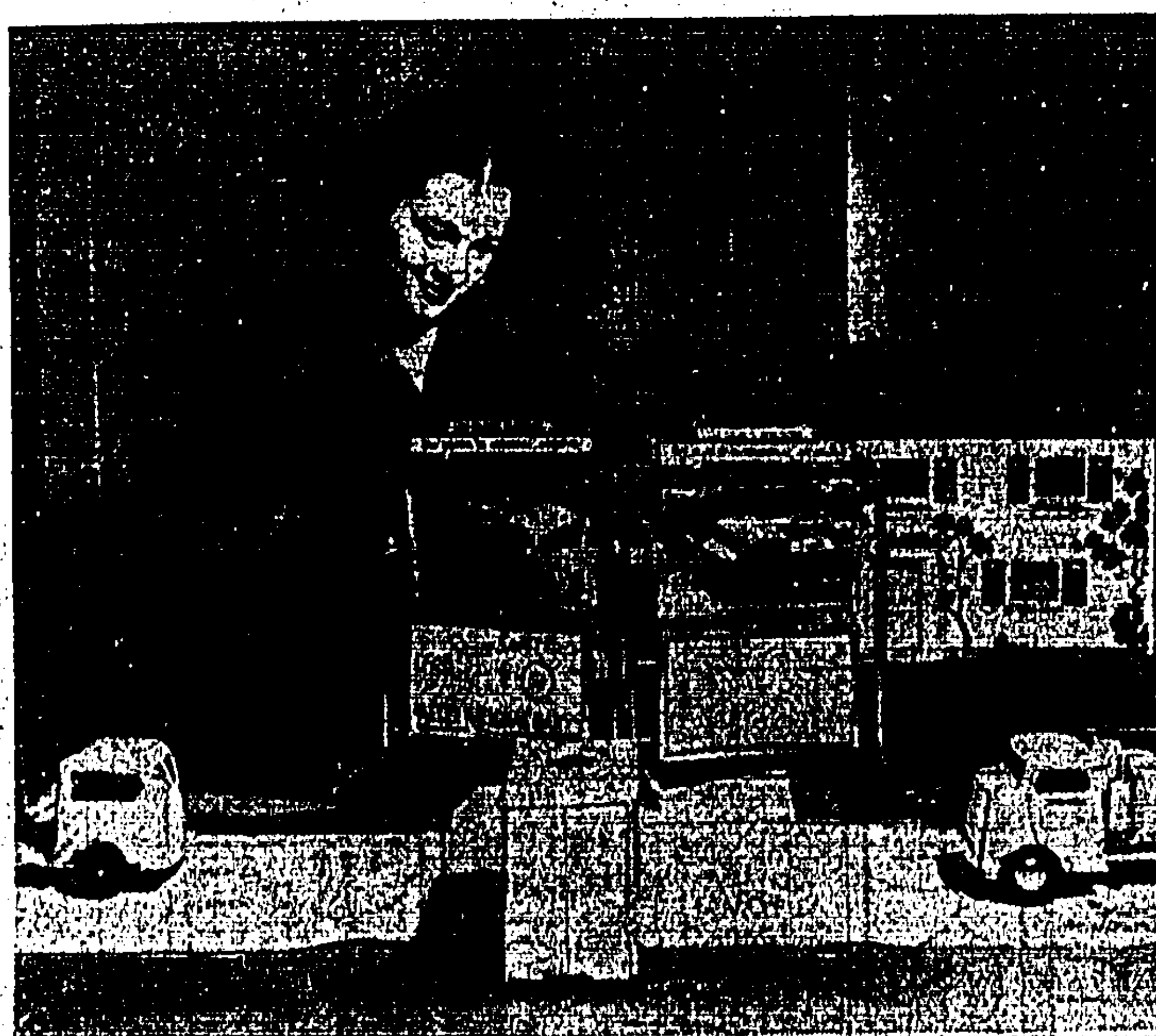
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ROAD-A-SCOPE—A visitor examines this road-a-scope—mirrored cure for traffic hazards—on display at Chicago's National Safety Congress. The innovation consists of two mirrors placed at angles at intersections with blind corners. Tested in Phoenix, Arizona, the device has proved very successful.

TODAY'S
"HIT
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Tangee
GAY RED

—the NEW lipstick shade that gives you a lift!

New—EXCITING—yes—the most beautiful women in the world depend on Tangee, the world's finest lipstick! And Tangee GAY RED is just the color you need to step up your "lip-appeal". Beautiful women like Mrs. Adolphe Menjou, Mrs. Randolph Scott, to name a few, say GAY RED is the "hit color" of the year...

—because this exciting new shade really does make your lips look young and gay.

—because it gives you all the famous advantages of Tangee's exclusive Pearl-Finish. Discover GAY RED today.

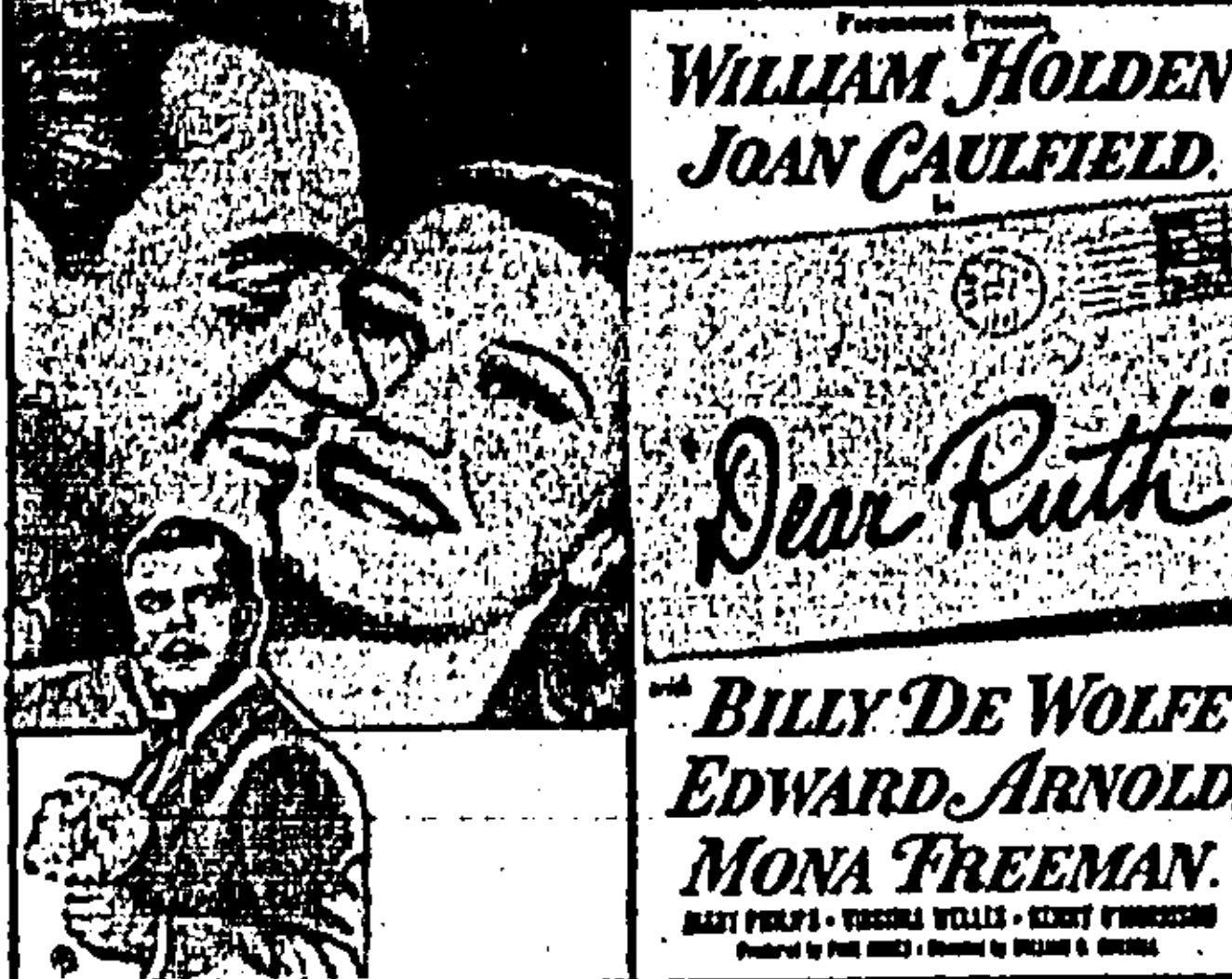
USE TANGEE AND SEE HOW BEAUTIFUL YOU CAN BE

ALHAMBRA THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

NOW IT'S THE SCREEN'S GAYEST LOVE STORY!

The first of 10 million playgoers becomes the twentieth of 100 million spectators!



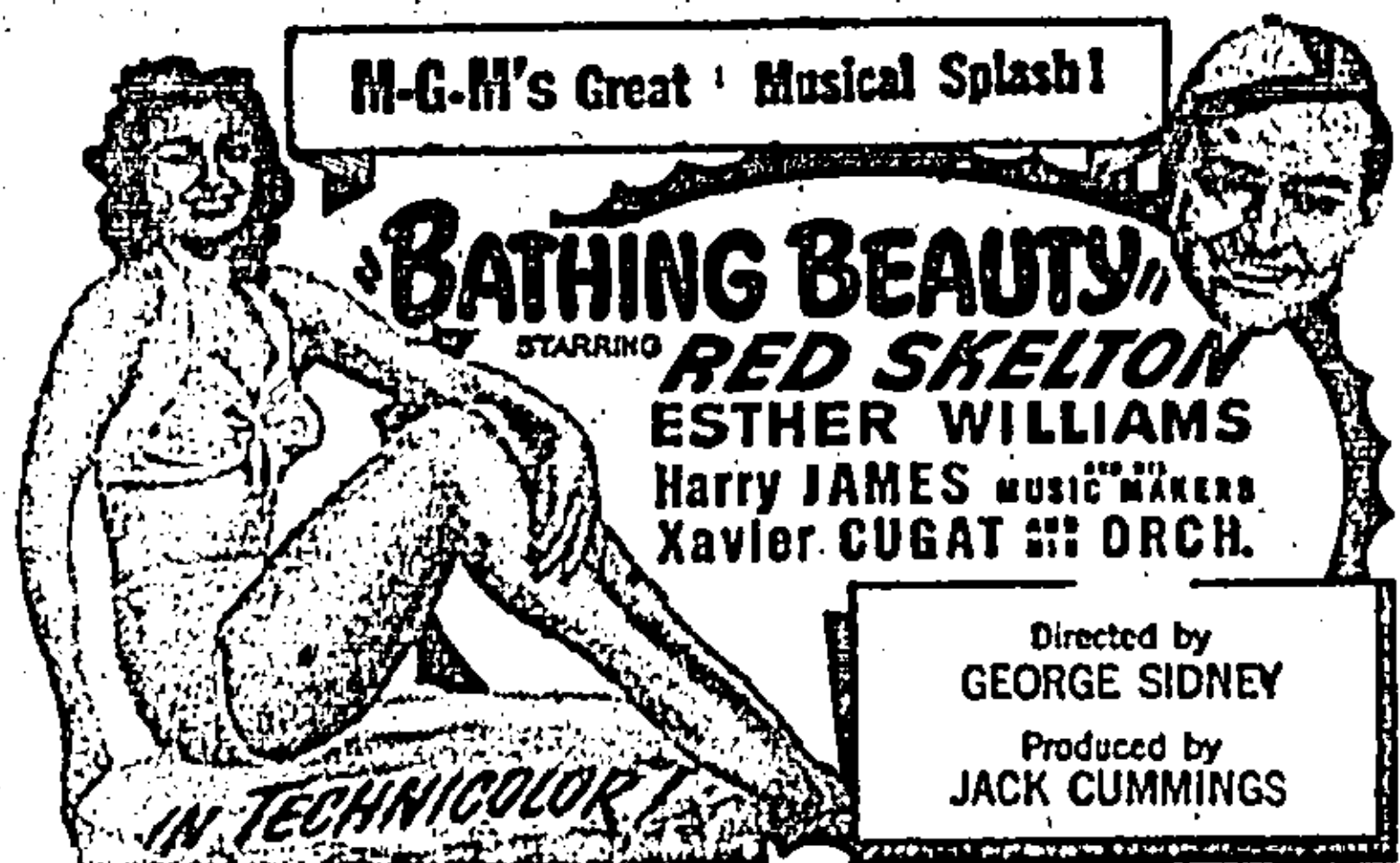
NEXT CHANGE ! "SHAGGY" with Brenda JOYCE—George NOKES
Filmed in Color!

ORIENTAL AIR CONDITIONED

TAKE ANY EASTERN TRAM CAR OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

OCEANS OF TALENT! A'GORGEOUS EYEFUL! A CHEERFUL
EARFUL DIVING DARLINGS IN A MARVELLOUS WATER
BALLET! ALL IN LUSCIOUS TECHNICOLOR!



SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

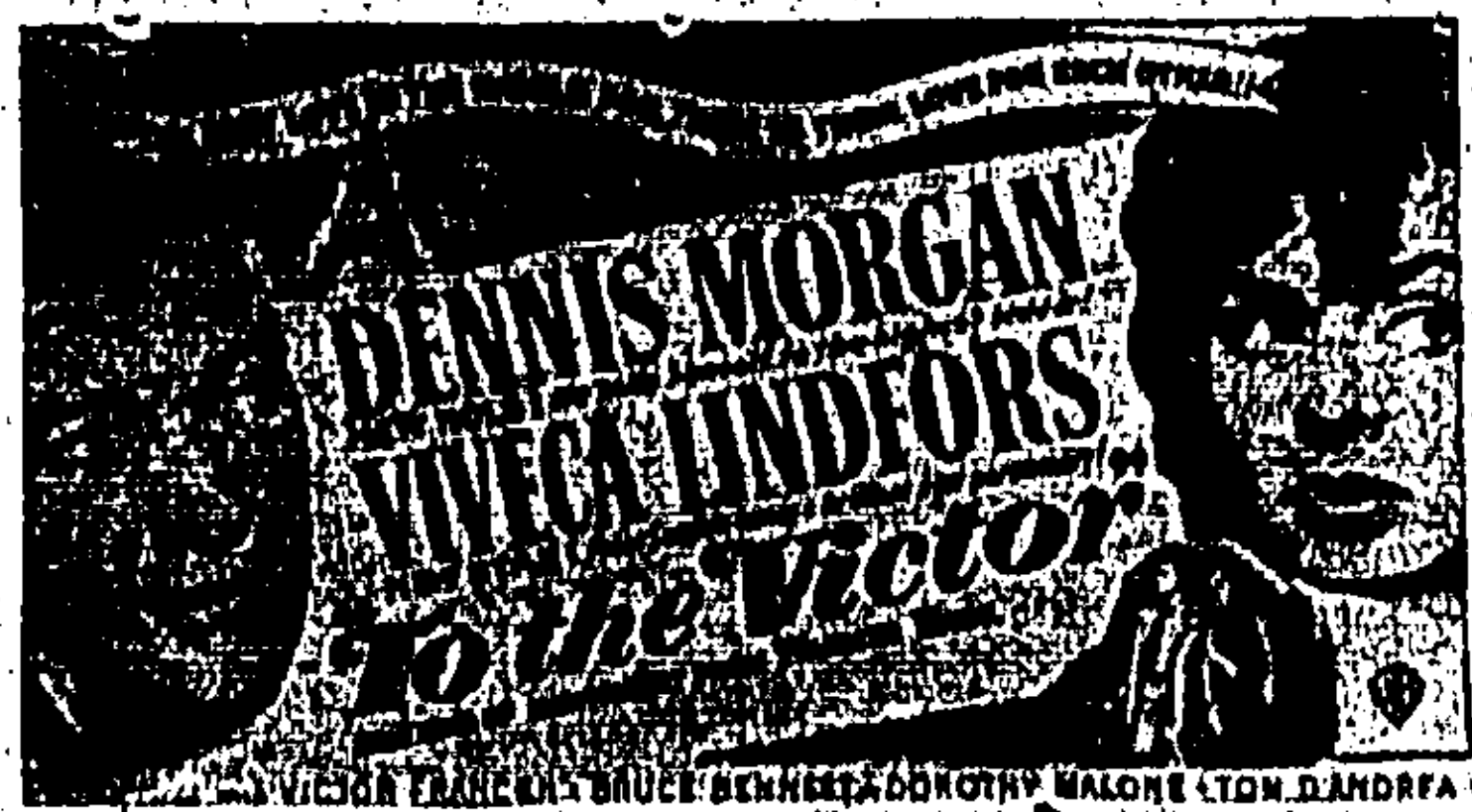
Errol FLYNN
Olivia de HAVILLAND



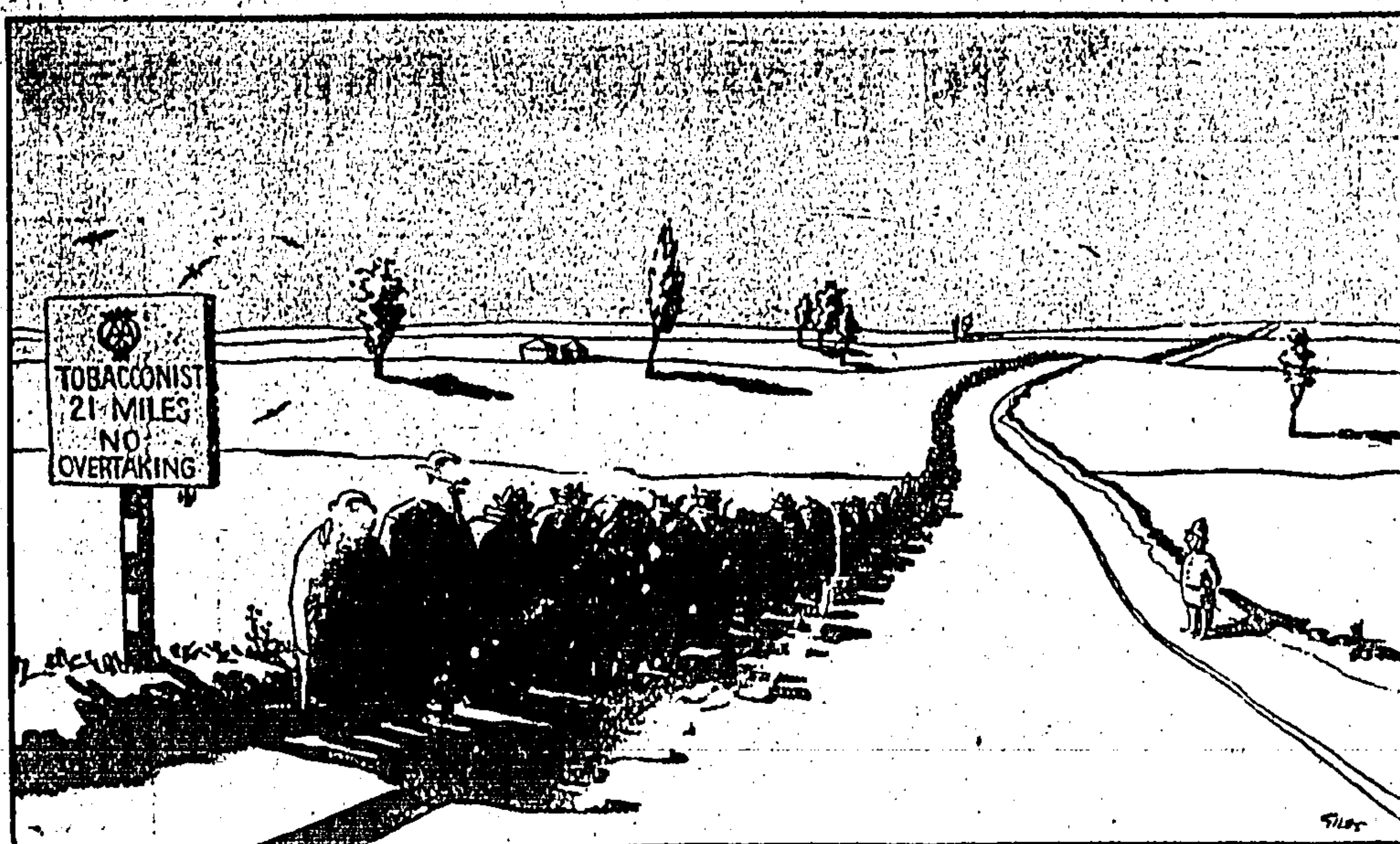
Next Change: "MEET ME AT DAWN"

SHOWING TO-DAY **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Every Moment A Thrill—Every Thrill A Moment of Danger!



NEXT CHANGE: Robert Newton in "OLIVER TWIST"



"Surely there must be some way of blaming the Russians for this tobacco shortage."

WHY NOT KISS RUSSIA GOODBYE?

By John Gordon

GENERAL SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON'S opinion that "the withdrawal of all occupying forces may be the only solution to the East-West deadlock over Germany" will shake a good many fire-eaters both in Britain and in the United States.

I have no doubt that Sir Brian's view is the right one. But, as Sir Brian wisely said, it would be dangerous for the Western forces to withdraw if there were any question of the peace of Europe not being secure. Therefore, as a first step, we have to find some more moderate solution.

While we must accept the fact that it is next to impossible for us to withdraw entirely from Germany, I think it is also time for us to face the fact that it is highly unfortunate that we are in Berlin.

For Berlin is deep in the Soviet zone, and therefore for all practical purposes unapproachable by us except with the kind permission of Messrs Stalin, Molotov and Co.

We ought to have got out of Berlin long before the deadlock developed. We could have got out and we should have come out when Four-Power government broke down. For there is no purpose in being in Berlin except to carry on Four-Power government.

War is not inevitable

HAD we come out when it ended, we would have saved both face and dignity. Now we must find a way to come out which does not give the impression that we have been pushed.

The problem is how can we extricate ourselves?

There is a widespread belief that the present impasse must inevitably end in war. I do not believe that.

I do not accept the view that Russia intends to go to war, or that Britain or the United States does either.

I do not believe that Russia is in a condition to fight a war on a world scale, although she might shake us up considerably before she crashed in ruins. And certainly another war on the scale of the last two would end us as well.

We have already put our full citizen armies on to the Continent twice in my lifetime and we are suffering the consequence of that folly today.

I hope we shall not be foolish enough to do it a third time. For that would certainly be more than we could bear.

With America by our side we should win. I do not doubt that for a moment. But history has shown that America is a very slow starter in wars. For long, arduous months before she was ready, we should—as usual—be the cushion. We would take the blows.

A conquest by spread of ideas

WE should have the glory, but we would also have the suffering. And I do not believe we could survive a third experience of that sort.

As for Russia, it may be true, as many say, that she aspires to "conquer the world." But if she does, I should guess that she aspires to conquer it by the spread of ideas, and not by force of arms.

Russia seems to me to be as petrified with fear of us as we are of her.

Every public declaration Stalin makes demonstrates that. We never cease to bemoan the fact that we cannot understand Russia, which is true.

On the other hand, Russia never ceases to show that she cannot understand us. Yet we keep on shouting from the house-tops that we must reach agreement which will let us work together in harmony. And the more we shout the more disharmony we get, instead of harmony.

Have we now reached that stage when we might begin to consider not how we can work together, but whether it is really necessary that we should work together at all?

Snarling at each other

ON all the evidence of the past three years, it is impossible for us to work together. The situation today is worse than it was when we began the experiment of trying.

Is it wise to continue the experiment? Would it not be better to call it a day, to admit that we have tried and failed, and to part to tread our separate paths and live our separate lives?

While we snarl at each other across conference tables, and trip up each other daily in Berlin, the risk of war must remain acute.

One false move on either side, born of a simple accident or a sudden exasperation, could bring a war. A disentanglement in time might at least prevent that.

Now you may reasonably ask me how I would suggest disentanglement. It is a fair question.

We set up UNO when Germany fell, believing in the flush of victory, that if we brought all the nations of the earth round a conference table on which we laid all our problems, the spirit of perpetual peace would reign upon earth, man would cease to fight and between us we could create a world safe, secure, and pacific.

It was a splendid dream. It was the ideal to which the world must some day move if man in his folly is not to destroy his planet.

But let us be quite frank with ourselves. Our dream has less substance in it today than it had three years ago.

UNO as a world force has failed. It has failed because Russia won't play.

She won't play because she fears that the Western nations are panging up against her, determined to destroy her way of life.

Veto on every forward step

ON every forward step she imposes her veto. She has brought the machinery of UNO to a standstill.

So we face deadlock and the failure of our dreams.

The clouds fall lower and lower over Germany where the frontiers of East and West join, and huff and puff as we may, we cannot blow them away.

Meanwhile we pour our strength and substance into the task of feeding Berlin the hard way, deluding ourselves with the belief that one day the Russians will make a deal and save our face. Which I should think is a very remote possibility.

What, then, should we do? I think we have been patient with the Russians long enough.

So far we have left the initiative to them. It seems to me time that we took the initiative ourselves.

I put forward the suggestion that we should now make up our minds that UNO, as at present constituted, has failed.

I suggest that the Western nations should withdraw from it, declaring that, as it is clear to all the world that it is impossible to work with Russia and her Slav satellites, they propose to give up trying.

We should say frankly to Russia that we regret the incompatibility of our temperaments and ideals; that we shall be prepared and glad to leave Russia on her side of the Iron Curtain while we remain on

The Education of the Royal Child

By Louis Wulff

WHEN Albert, the Prince Consort, husband of Queen Victoria, wanted advice on the education of his eldest son, Edward, Prince of Wales and heir to the throne of Great Britain, he called a formal conference of all the most prominent educationalists of the day to discuss the whole problem with due solemnity and care. No such laborious procedure is in the least likely to be followed by the Prince Consort's great-great-grandchildren, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, to decide the lines on which their first baby shall be brought up and educated.

Nevertheless, the question of the baby, who ranks as second in succession to the throne, is one of such wide interest and extreme importance that many conferences and family councils must be held for its discussion. At these informal, friendly talks, both now and in the future, it is the King who has the final word, for constitutionally, the education of the future heir or heiress to the throne is a matter for the Sovereign's decision. But the views of the Princess and her husband on such matters run so parallel to those of the King and Queen that there is certain to be complete agreement.

Lessons in the difficult art of Royal living must begin at a very early age. Neither the Princess nor the Duke intend that their child shall be allowed to form any pre-conceived ideas of its importance. The kind of babyhood that Louis XIV of France experienced, for example, with his father's courtiers constantly in attendance on him, and elaborate formal ceremonies centring around his person, would be absolutely unthinkable to the young Royal couple of today.

Public Life

ANOTHER feature of her own babyhood which Princess Elizabeth is determined to repeat in the case of her baby, is the seclusion and shelter from over-early exposure to publicity which the then Duke and Duchess of York took such care to surround both their children. Public life will come soon enough for the young Prince, and especially during the first few years when he is still at home, every effort will be made to prevent all intrusion on the family life of the Royal couple and their baby.

Two subjects which the new Royal baby will begin to learn at a very early age from his mother and father are religion, and that never-fading courtesy and consideration for others that are the very essence of the personalities of both the Princess and the Duke and of the King and Queen.

Democratic Basis

THE Duke, whose education began in a nursery school at St Cloud, outside Paris, and continued through an English preparatory school, a small public school in Scotland, run on very modern lines, to Dartmouth and the Royal Navy, is a firm believer in a democratic basis for the education of Royal children.

His wife is in full agreement, for though her own education was on unusual lines, it was certainly of a democratic nature. Outside the actual schoolroom, where she studied alone and with her sister Princess Margaret, Princess Elizabeth has been encouraged to mix as much as possible with children of her own age—in the Buckingham Palace Company of Girl Guides, for instance, she learned a great deal about mixing with other girls and finding out their point of view—lessons which have been of great value to her in later life.

Beyond these broad outlines, nothing has yet been decided about the details of the education of the newest member of the Royal family.

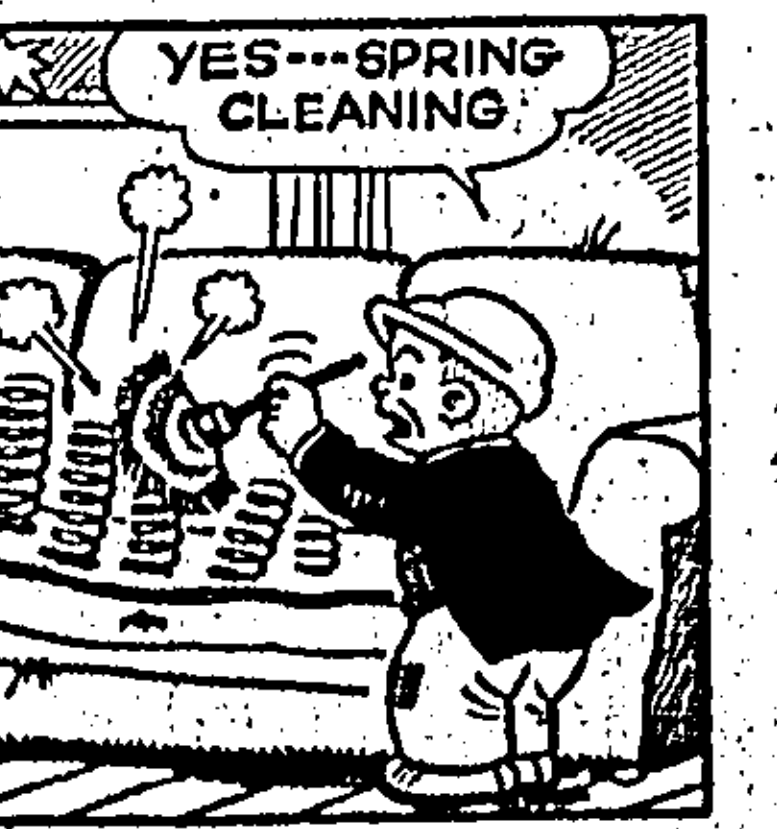
Training Ground

THE baby being a boy, the first among the educational problem is the question of whether he shall be trained, according to the regular tradition of Royalty, for one of the services. If this plan should be adopted, as it most probably will, there is no question which of the three will be chosen. The new Prince's father and grandfather are both naval men, and the King and his son-in-law share the conviction that the Royal Navy remains today the finest training ground for character and manhood in the whole world.

Entry at Dartmouth Royal Naval College, either direct, as in the case of the King, or by "special entry" from a public school, as in the case of the Duke, and subsequent service in the Navy, would not mean that the young Prince's parents envisage a naval career for him, but merely that early years spent with the Senior Service would give him that background of team-work, discipline, self-reliance, coupled with care for others, which has been such a valuable asset to so many members of the Royal family.

(Continued on Page 5)

NANCY Ouch Couch



By Ernie Bushmiller



WING ON GODOWN FIRE INQUIRY

Witness Questioned About Labels On Inflammable Goods

The Commission of Inquiry investigating the disastrous Wing On Company Godown fire on September 22, this morning at the Supreme Court heard evidence regarding a shipment of drums of cellulose lacquer from the United States and stored in the godown.

The witness, Mr. C. T. Woo, chemist of Tonley and Co. Ltd., declared that the goods arrived from America in May last year and part of them were stored at the Kowloon Godowns and the remainder in the Wing On Godown at West Point.

The Chairman (Mr. Justice, Reynolds): Are they classified as dangerous goods?—Yes.

Did you make any arrangements for having them labelled as dangerous goods?—According to International Law when a commodity of this nature is put on board a ship it is labelled in red with the words "Red Label."

Do you know that in this Colony you have to have a label like that on one (or more) of the drums?—I don't know that in Hongkong this label should be put on. I have never seen one for inflammable goods.

Do you know whether these drums bore the international mark?—Yes I know for a fact that the shipment in 1947 was marked with a label on every case. If the mark was not on the goods the shippers would not carry them.

Replying further, witness said the labels were painted on in block letters and the "Red Label" meant inflammable.

SIGN FOR SHIPPERS

The Chairman: This is by international usage?—That is so.

The words inflammable or dangerous are not actually used on that label. The Red Label alone means inflammable and is a sign for the shippers to put the goods aside in a different place.

When the goods were sent to the Wing On Godown for storage were they still in the wooden cases?—Yes sir.

Do you know which godown these cases of cellulose lacquer were stored?—I don't know.

Have you the godown warrant?—I have not got the godown warrant with me. It was sent to the insurance company but I have got a receipt for it.

Can you tell me who made the arrangements for the storage in the Wing On Godown. Did you do it?—I did not make the arrangements. We have a person to look after the receipt of goods. His name is Lei Hon-ming.

And it would be him who would deliver the goods to the godown?—That is so.

NO CHINESE CHARACTERS

Can you tell us if any Chinese characters were put on the cases by your firm to indicate that they were dangerous goods?—No, such wording was put on the cases by our company.

Replying to Mr. Evans, witness said that the size of the labels was half-an-inch for each letter occupying more than half the length of the case which was about two feet long by 14 inches wide.

The next witness, Lei Hon-ming, tallman of Tonley and Company, testified to the removal of 111 cases of cellulose lacquer from the Kin Kwok Lacquer Factory, Causeway Bay, in the Wing On Company's No. 5 godown.

He did not know whether the goods were manufactured locally or were imported.

C. T. Woo, recalled, explained that the goods came from America and part of the consignment was sent to the Kin Kwok Factory but it was more than they ordered. As Kin Kwok did not pay up on the agreed terms the drums were taken out of the factory and stored in Wing On Godown.

QUESTIONS ABOUT LICENCE

The Chairman: Can you tell me if you ever had a licence from the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade to have possession of these goods?—According to the usual practice a permit is obtained from the Imports and Exports Department.

That is a different side of the question altogether. That is a permit to remove dutiable goods. The usual practice is that a licence from the Fire Brigade is only necessary for explosive goods.

Were you aware that these were extra-hazardous goods?—I don't know. I don't know that that is possible because its substances are very stable.

That may be so but that does not mean to say that they are not very inflammable.

Quite so, sir. Even if the vapour comes out the material will still not cause a fire.

The substance will catch fire and has a very low flash point less than 73 degrees. Do you know that?—According to the composition of this lacquer over 50 per cent of the substances have no low flash point.

Do you not know that it is necessary for any person having possession or custody of such goods coming in that category of the Dangerous Goods to have a licence from the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade?

I know for sure it is not necessary and I know that the Fire Brigade never interferes with these goods.

DID RECEIVE WARRANT

Leung, Hon-chi, tallyman, of the China Travel Service, was recalled.

The Chairman: When you gave evidence at the last hearing I think that you told us that you did not receive the godown warrant when you stored the goods at the godown.

Witness: Yes, I did not receive the godown warrant.

The Chairman: I believe when you said that you were confused and that you now wish to amend that statement?—Yes, sir. At the time when the goods were taken into

the godown I did receive the warrant and I took it to the office.

Do you remember who gave it to you?—I am not sure who gave me this warrant because there are two persons who are responsible for issuing these warrants. They are Wong and Kwok.

These goods were lodged in No. 1 godown, is that correct?—Yes.

You will see that this godown warrant (produced) has now got the figure five. Do you know how that came about?—At the time we only checked the number of commodities and we knew that these goods were in No. 1 godown.

When you received that warrant was the figure one on it or five as it is now?—At the time I did not pay attention to the figure.

Did you know it was the intention later to move the goods from No. 1 godown to No. 5 godown?—No, I did not know.

FOR ORDINARY GOODS

Lau Jor-jing, book-keeper employed by the Wing On Company, gave evidence that he kept the stock books of No. 1 godown. The other book-keeper, Wong Tak-hing, was dead.

The Chairman: Is No. 1 godown kept for the storage of extra-hazardous or hazardous goods. Can you tell us?—No sir. No. 1 godown is for ordinary goods.

Do you remember, in September 1947 receiving a consignment of 144 drums?—I do not remember because I started work there in December 1947.

Do you see the entries in this placement book (produced)?—Yes. At the time they might have been entered by the keeper of No. 1 godown, Yeung Yung-sau. I know his writing.

Do you remember 144 drums being moved from No. 1 godown to No. 5 godown?—I would only know by looking at the stock book.

And the stock books were destroyed?—Yes, sir.

Can you remember any drums being removed?—I cannot remember, sir, because the godown keeper always gave me instructions to alter the books when goods are moved from one godown to another.

CANNOT REMEMBER

Do you remember getting instructions from Wong Tong to make an entry that these goods have been moved?—I cannot remember about these goods.

Do you remember drums of kau pin being in No. 1 godown?—I cannot remember.

Do you remember making a statement to Inspector Shaw yesterday?—I remember.

Do you remember that you stated that you remembered signing for bales of rubber and bales of kau pin?—I mentioned that after I went to the godown I took casual work and I saw the goods.

Tell us when you remember seeing these drums of kau pin?—Roughly it was January or February this year in No. 5 godown.

Do you remember them being moved from No. 1 godown to No. 5 godown about the beginning of the year?—I cannot remember these being moved.

Did you say yesterday that you did remember?—I told the Inspector I did not mean that I knew they were moved from No. 1 to No. 5 godown. What I meant was that I looked up the book.

SAME CHARACTERS

You say that you knew these were drums of kau pin?—Yes.

How did you know?—Because there was always a label hanging on the stack of drums.

Replying further, witness said the characters on the label were the same as in the placement book.

The Chairman: Did you see Wong Tong on the morning before the fire?—I did not see him because I was asleep.

With regard to the label were the characters in English words or just Chinese?—I remember there was no English wording.

Can you tell us who is responsible for giving the Chinese equivalent where an English name is given to goods which are stored in the godown?—Generally the Chinese name is given by the customer himself.

The inquiry is proceeding.

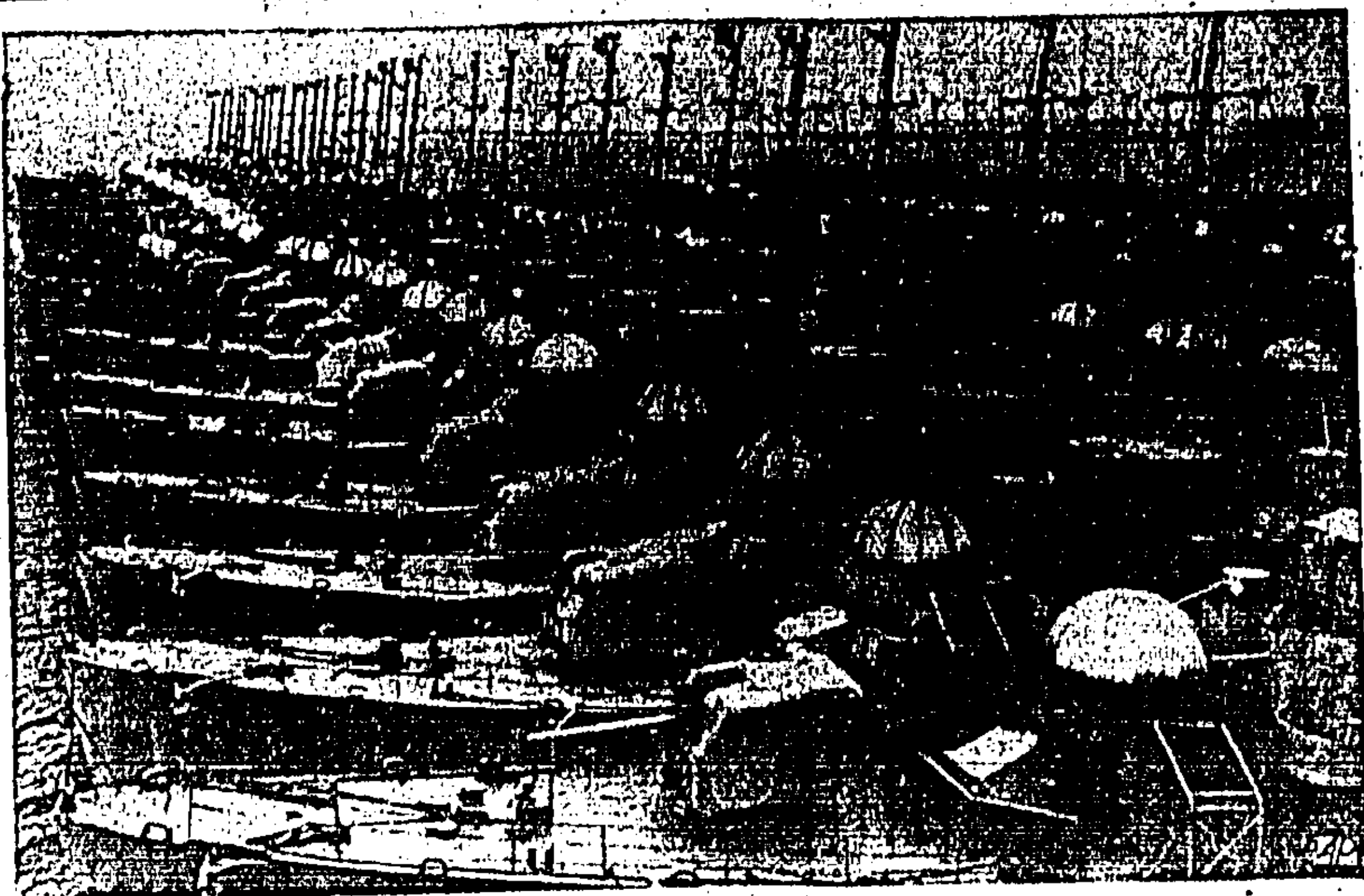
JUMPS FERRY INTO HARBOUR

A 25-year-old Chinese, jumped into the harbour from the Star Ferry steamer Solar Star soon after 9 o'clock this morning.

He was Cheung Wai-ming, an employee of the Shanghai Barber's shop in Nathan Road.

He was picked up by Police Launch No. 3 about 300 yards from the Kowloon Ferry wharf, and taken to Kowloon Hospital suffering from the effects of immersion.

'Life Insurance' Battle Fleet



10 Years For Man Who Committed 7 Burglaries

JUDGE REJECTS LENIENCY PLEA

"You should have thought of your family before committing these offences. As regards your plea for leniency yours is one of the worst cases I have had before me for many years," declared the Chief Justice, Sir Leslie Gibson, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, when he sentenced Lui Dip, a young Chinese, to a total of 10 years' hard labour on seven counts of burglary, housebreaking and larceny.

Lui pleaded guilty to breaking into and stealing property from the following residences and premises in Kowloon between September, 1947, and August this year:

No. 11 Humphreys Avenue, residence of Mr. Albert J. Ho, who lost jewellery valued at \$2,340; No. 24 Carnarvon Road, first floor, residence of Messrs M. R. Snell and W. A. Nicholas, who lost a photo enlarger and clothing; No. 72 Kimberley Road, residence of Miss M. F. Cole, who lost a quantity of jewellery; No. 27C Nathan Road, the residence of Mr. W. B. Patey, who lost clothing and money to the value of \$470; No. 13 Observatory Road, first floor, residence of Mr. R. Hawley, who lost a radio and two fountain pens; No. 45 Hillwood Road, first floor, residence of Mr. Liu, who lost a radio and a sewing-machine head; and Messrs Gilman Motors Ltd., 132 Nathan Road, where two typewriters and four motor-car tyres, valued at a total of \$2,407, were stolen.

Mr. Blair-Kerr, Assistant Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, assisted by Sub-Inspector W. H. Summers, revealed that Lui had a previous conviction for burglary in 1946, when he was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

Asked if he had anything to say before sentence was passed, Lui claimed he had a wife, who was pregnant, several children and an aged mother to support. He asked the Court for leniency.

ALLEGED ASSISTANTS

After Lui had been sentenced, the trial proceeded of Fung Hing and Lo Gar-foo, both of whom were charged with aiding and abetting Lui in the breaking into and theft from Gilman Motors Ltd. They pleaded guilty, and a jury comprising five men and two women was empanelled.

Mr. Blair-Kerr said that the burglary occurred on October 22 last year. The premises were used as a garage, show-room and office and were not occupied except for a watchman who slept there. Gilman's advertisement was pasted on the window-pane removed, and this was reported to his superiors when they appeared at the office at 8.45 a.m. A thorough check was then made, and it was discovered that two typewriters and four motor-car tyres were missing.

The Police were informed and in the course of their investigations they came across some fingerprints on a Kelly Tyres advertisement.

FINGERPRINT CHECK

Nothing further happened until September this year, when Lui Dip was arrested. His fingerprints were checked and found to tally with marks discovered on the Kelly Tyres advertisement. He assisted the Police in their further investigations and would be called as a Crown witness against the other accused.

According to Lui, said the Prosecutor, he met the two accused outside Gilman's about 8 p.m. on October 21, after having suggested to them that they break into the garage, and about 3 a.m. on October 22, he cut off a window-pane and, with wire mesh behind, undid the window of the office and entered the garage where he picked up the typewriters and tyres. These he handed over to the two accused and the trio then made off.

When Lui Dip was called to the witness-box he admitted he knew Fung and Lo, but declared they were not the men who had assisted him when he broke into Gilman Motors. Two other men, not in custody, were concerned.

Lui explained how he came to know Fung and Lo. He said they worked together after the re-occupancy of the Colony as tricycle drivers, but they later parted company and he did not see them again until a few months before his arrest. They were charged together with him because he had been forced by the Police to produce his accomplices, so he had falsely told information that the accused were the men concerned.

Banishee Lied About Funeral

The trial is proceeding.

Anglo-Eire Alliance Forecast

London, Nov. 18.—Responsible Commonwealth leaders forecast on Thursday that Britain and Eire will begin next year to negotiate a treaty of close military and economic alliance.

The talks are likely to begin soon after Prime Minister John A. Costello's bill to repeal Eire's external relations act which will take his country out of the Commonwealth, becomes law.

Mr. Costello has gone on record as favouring "close association" between his country and the states of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth informants who declined to be identified said British, Australian, Canadian and New Zealand representatives have for their part assured Eirean Ministers informally that they would like to continue close economic and political associations as in the past.

"SPECIAL RELATIONSHIPS"

That assurance was said to have been given in the course of talks between Ministers of the five countries when they met in Paris on Tuesday.

Details of the talks remain a closely guarded official secret. A communique issued after the talks mentioned vaguely that discussions centred around how the close ties of the past between Eire and the Commonwealth can be continued and "possibly strengthened."

Apart from the reported treaty with Britain it is possible that Eire will enter into special relationships, for nature of which were not specified with certain other Commonwealth countries. It was stated that it is thought likely too that the question of Eire's entry into the five nation Brussels Union and subsequently into the projected North Atlantic defence system will be raised in a practical sense early next year.

Mr. Costello some months ago said that Eire's price for entering the Brussels alliance would be the ending of Irish partition for so long a source of Anglo-Eirean conflict. Associated Press.

Education of ROYAL CHILD

(Continued from Page 4)

Apart from school work proper, the Princess and her husband have strong views on the importance of physical training and sports. Sunday riding and physical culture form part of the early programme of their son, and the Duke will certainly start him himself with early lessons on how to hold a cricket bat.

The education of a future sovereign must, of necessity, be different from that of his or her subjects, since his or her future must be so different from theirs. But as far as possible, the Princess and the Duke intend that their child shall be brought up on normal lines, and allowed to develop, as they themselves both were, his own personality, unspoiled by Royal rank.

London Bribery Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

He denied as "totally untrue" that Stanley had asked for and obtained £5,000 to pay Mr. Belcher and Sir Frank Soskice to stop proceedings against the Sherman's Pools.

He also denied that Stanley had said Sir Frank Soskice "was of course expensive" and that Mr. Belcher was a "heavy spender" and each had to have another £2,500.

Questioned about the proposed £1,000,000 flotation of his concern as a public company, Sherman said Stanley arranged meetings for him with Mr. George Gibson, director of the Bank of England, and Mr. Glenvil Hall, but after the discussions he was left in no uncertain terms of the hopelessness of the situation.

There had been no discussion of any consideration for Mr. Gibson or Mr. Hall.

The Chairman of the Tribunal adjourned the sitting 15 minutes earlier than scheduled because he thought Sherman, who had hesitated in his answers towards the end, was tired. Evidence will be resumed tomorrow.—Reuter.

Cat Picked Up In English Channel

London, Nov. 18.—Even cats are going in for cross-Channel swimming these days.

A holiday cruising boat picked one up, two miles out.

A bit bedraggled, Puss purr'd her thanks.—Associated Press.

TO-DAY ONLY

★ KINGS ★

At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

清宮秘史 Sorrows of the Forbidden City

Starring CHOU HSUAN • SHU SHIH • T'ANG JO-CHING
Dialogues in Mandarin with English Sub-Titles
A Yung Hua Production.
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VIOLENT LOVE!

JOHN WAYNE LARAINI
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with SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
JUDITH ANDERSON • JAMES GLEASON
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Directed by GEORGE CUKOR

ADDED! LATEST G.B. NEWS

NEXT CHANGE

Paulette GODDARD • Burgess MEREDITH

IN

"DIARY OF A CHAMBERMAID"

RELEASED THRU UNITED ARTISTS

Belgian Cabinet May Resign

Brussels, Nov. 18.—The Belgian Minister of Justice, M. Paul Henri Spaak, resigned tonight after a long Parliamentary debate in the Lower House on the reprieve of two Belgians found guilty of war crimes.

Immediately afterwards, the Premier, M. Paul Henri Spaak, told the House that he would consult his Cabinet, "who will most probably hand in their resignations."

An emergency Cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow. Observers believed tonight that M. Spaak will go from the Cabinet meeting to the Royal Palace to hand in the resignation of his Cabinet to Prince Charles, the Regent.

The two Belgians, Francis Flomerouille and Arthur Surin, whose reprieve caused today's crisis, were condemned to death by a military court at Mons which had tried them on charges of war crimes against Belgian civilians.

During today's debate in the Lower House, M. Spaak, the Social Christian (Catholic) Minister of Justice, was asked to answer a motion calling his attention to "repercussions on Belgian public opinion" caused by the reprieve.

The Minister said the measure of grace accorded to the two men did not constitute any change in the Government's policy towards convicted collaborators.

The two groups, forming the Coalition Government—the Socialists and the Social Christians—then left the House to consider the position separately.

The Socialists decided to introduce a motion "regretting the Government's action in ordering the reprieve. A hurried conference was called between the leaders of the Parliamentary groups. Four separate motions, including that of the Socialists, were then put before the House.

The Liberals supported the Socialists and also proposed a vote of censure, and the Communists proposed a simple vote of censure. None of the resolutions was put to the vote.—Reuter.

FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"It's the kind of picture you wouldn't take your mother to see!"

EXCLUSIVE 'TELEGRAPH' FEATURE

YOUR BIRTHDAY..... By STELLA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19

BORN today, your multiplicity of talents may become a severe handicap to your success unless you specialise early in life. You have conflicting characteristics which make it difficult, at times, for you to understand yourself. How, then, can you expect others to comprehend you unless you get some definite degree of order and consistency into your life?

You have good business ability, but should have a partner who can take care of the detail work if you are to succeed. You like people and are excessively fond of travelling to strange places. But if pressed economically, you will deny yourself this.

You are fond of the ocean and have a deep love of the strange and

mysterious. In your study of oriental mysticism, for instance, be objective rather than the personal or emotional point of view. The latter can be harmful; the former, instructive and satisfying.

You women are excellent shoppers and know the value of things. You are socially adept and would do well in a career of salesmanship, interior decorating, or as a social secretary. However, you will be happiest when you devote your energies to your own home.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Be practical in all business matters and everything you do. Be tactful with members of the opposite sex.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—If you stick to familiar routine today, you will not have too much trouble. Be patient and tactful.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—A new friendship may develop into a real romance. Matters of love and affection are highly favoured.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Your emotional nature is aroused. Look into your own heart and recognize what is there!

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—The emotional nature is aroused. Intuitions are exceptionally keen. Cultivate an optimistic attitude.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—Avoid over-expansion, especially in property development. Check prospective agreements very carefully.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Although domestic matters appear in the foreground of activities, don't neglect business!

GEMINI (May 22-June 22)—Now you may undertake some new project. Give it the proper publicity and promotion. Children's plans are favoured.

CANCER (June 23-July 23)—Guard against a health upset. Be conservative. A member of the opposite sex may disappoint you.

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Outside influences are somewhat deceiving. Be on the alert for subterfuge. Discretion is needed.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 22)—Partnerships, social, romantic or business, are favoured right now. If seeking romance, find it.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—Be cautious in all dealings whether business or personal if they involve individuals of the opposite sex.

UNUSUAL ANGLES.

COMINFORM PICTURE OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN

By GEORGE CAMPEY

WHAT is an English gentleman?

Here is a Cominform picture: Beginning as an Oxford undergraduate, he abandons a girl because she is not of his class.

He becomes an industrialist. When his factory is involved in a strike he writes to *The Times* about it, signs himself "Your obedient servant."

Then comes the war. The Englishman becomes a pacifist and sits in his shelter complaining that "two cultured peoples" are trying to exterminate one another.

After the war he has no faith in anybody. Cripples is a Bolshevik. Attlee carries a knife between his teeth.

He grows increasingly afraid of "some revolution," visits the City rarely, grows weaker and weaker. Finally he "adjusts his tails," apologises to everybody, collapses and dies.

Poles annoyed

This curious, strained character study was the basis of a satirical poem broadcast from Warsaw. In a week of the usual dour broadcasts from behind the Iron Curtain it provided a touch of comic relief.

But the Polish satellite radio was not only ironic; it was downright annoyed. The BBC had commented on food shortages in Poland.

But all our visions about Poland as part of saving Europe are wrong. Why do so many Englishmen want to spend their leave in Poland? Because they want to have enough to eat at least once a year.

"We do not want to ridicule the hardships of the British workers," said the broadcast, "but it is no exaggeration to say that reserves growing mouldy in the cellars and larders of Polish farmers to the BBC would make a great impression on starving London."

Churchill's fear
From the squeak of the vessel to the voice of the master. Main attack on the West came from the broadcast of a leader in the Russian *New Times*.

Radio Hongkong
H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.01. Children's Half Hour. 6.15. *Smile, Smile, Smile*. 6.30. *Down Beat Disc*. 6.45. *World and Home News* (London Relay). 7.15. *Sports Preview* (Studio). 7.30. *Have a Go*. 7.45. *Quiz Programme* introduced by Wilfrid Fowler. (BBC7S). 8.00. *From the Editor's Desk*. 8.15. *Puccini: La Bohème*. 8.30. *Symphony No. 5*. 8.45. *Benjamin Glil, Tatiana Menotti Afro Poll and other Members Chorus and Orchestra of La Scala Opera*. 9.00. *Here comes the Copper*. 9.15. *Read by Clifford Davies: 1. St. George's. 2. St. George's. 3. St. George's. 4. St. George's. 5. St. George's. 6. St. George's. 7. St. George's. 8. St. George's. 9. St. George's. 10. St. George's. 11. St. George's. 12. St. George's. 13. St. George's. 14. St. George's. 15. St. George's. 16. St. George's. 17. St. George's. 18. St. George's. 19. St. George's. 20. St. George's. 21. St. George's. 22. St. George's. 23. St. George's. 24. St. George's. 25. St. George's. 26. St. George's. 27. St. George's. 28. 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Russia's Key To The East

Manchuria, historically linked with China, then overrun by the Japanese and invaded in the war's closing days by the Russians, who now dominate this land of 40,000,000 inhabitants, is a treasure house of timber, farm products, coal and iron.

Now the capture of Mukden by the Communists is a threat to the power set-up in postwar Asia.

Sinkiang, whose northwest corner has been shelled off by rebel Turk forces, is the lower flank of an expected pro-Soviet border belt extending north-eastward through Outer Mongolia and Red-held Manchuria to the Sea of Okhotsk.

The leaders of the "East Turkistan Republic" appear to favour the Russians.

It may be that China's defeat in Manchuria means that he will lose the war in the rest of China. In that case, the establishment of Communism in all of China would make inevitable the Bolshevik domination of all Asia.

Naturally, the Communists intend to make use of Manchuria as an iron and steel works, huge iron fields, great coal reserves, plus the vast fertile farm land of Manchuria's expansive central plain.

Remember, the Japanese industrialised Manchuria heavily.

Remember, Mukden was an arsenal for tanks, trucks, guns, ammunition and planes.

There is no reason why Manchuria will not be joined with Stalin's Communist empire, which includes a large area of Europe.

Recent fall of Mukden makes Manchuria Russia's key to the East.

Britain Proposes Adoption Of The Bernadotte Plan

Paris, Nov. 18.—Britain today proposed that Arab Palestine should be handed to Transjordan, and that the Bernadotte Plan should be adopted—giving the Negev to the Arabs, Western Galilee to the Jews, and putting Jerusalem under international control.

In a long resolution put before the United Nations Political Committee, Britain also proposed:

1. A three-nation conciliation commission to carry out the Bernadotte Plan and to take over the United Nations Mediator's functions.

2. A technical boundaries commission to help to draw up frontiers without altering the "general equilibrium" of the Bernadotte Plan.

3. Effective United Nations control over Jerusalem, "with the maximum feasible local autonomy for the Arab and Jewish communities," and free access to the city for all inhabitants of Palestine.

4. The return of Arab refugees to their homes as soon as possible, with "adequate compensation" for property lost through pillage, confiscation, or destruction.

5. A recommendation to the Security Council that after the frontiers have been established, an attempt to alter them by force should be considered a "threat to peace, a breach of the peace, or act of aggression."

Transjordan—an area of 34,750 square miles, and a population of 340,000—was established by Britain in 1923 under Emir (now King) Abdullah.

A British spokesman emphasised that Britain had prepared her resolution in close consultation with the American and French delegations.

It was learned from normally reliable sources tonight that the United States, whose attitude to the Bernadotte Plan for Palestine has been the big mystery of the United Nations Political Committee, will support the plan with certain modifications.

It is understood that the full United States position will not be revealed until Mr George Marshall has been to see President Truman on Monday.

It is further understood that the American delegation will support, in principle, the British resolution introduced today, though claiming the right to amend it as regards the Negev.

The United States would give the Jews at least part of the Negev, while handing over most of the rest to Transjordan.

Full American support would be forthcoming for the British proposal to set up two commissions, one for conciliation and the other to determine boundaries.

NO WITHDRAWAL
Tel-Aviv reports said that the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr David Ben-Gurion, told the Israeli State Council tonight that Jewish troops will not withdraw to new lines in the Negev.

"The additional troops brought to the Negev to help to break through the outlying settlements were already withdrawn, but troops who were in the Negev before October 14 will continue to guard the Negev against aggression from Egypt and also to defend Jerusalem against Egyptian attack," he said.

In Damascus, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mr Mohsen Barazi, declared that Syria and other Arab countries refused to negotiate with the Jews, either directly or through the United Nations.

He denied reports that the Arab League had agreed to negotiate a treaty with Britain and the United States.

The Egyptian Government today informed the Acting Mediator, Dr Ralph Bunche, that it has appointed General Ahmed Fuad Sader, Bey, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian forces in Palestine, liaison officer to discuss the demarcation of armistice boundaries in the Negev.

The Israeli reply is expected shortly.—Reuter.

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